

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP DENGAN KONSUMSI
TABLET TAMBAH DARAH (TTD) PADA SISWI SMP BINA TARUNA
SURABAYA

1x + 89 Halaman + 10 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Hingga saat ini, insiden anemia di kalangan remaja putri masih menjadi tantangan kesehatan masyarakat yang bermakna di Indonesia. Sebagai bentuk intervensi, pemerintah telah meluncurkan program distribusi Tablet Tambah Darah (TTD) bagi kelompok sasaran ini. Meski demikian, tingkat kepatuhan konsumsi suplemen tersebut masih terbilang minim, yang disinyalir berkaitan erat dengan faktor internal seperti tingkat pengetahuan serta sikap responden.

Penelitian ini dirancang guna menganalisis keterkaitan antara pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap tingkat konsumsi TTD pada siswi SMP Bina Taruna Surabaya. Metode yang digunakan berupa observasional analitik melalui pendekatan cross-sectional. Pengambilan data primer dilaksanakan lewat wawancara bertumpu pada instrumen kuesioner yang melibatkan 39 siswi kelas VII-IX. Seluruh data yang terkumpul diuji secara statistik memakai analisis Chi-Square.

Temuan lapangan mengindikasikan bahwa mayoritas responden tergolong berpengetahuan kurang, namun bersikap positif terhadap suplementasi TTD, serta belum patuh menjalankan anjuran konsumsi dari program kesehatan. Uji statistik mengonfirmasi adanya hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dan konsumsi TTD ($p = 0,035$ $p < 0,05$). Di sisi lain, variabel sikap tidak memperlihatkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan konsumsi TTD ($p = 0,404$; $p > 0,05$).

Disimpulkan bahwa variabel pengetahuan terbukti berhubungan dengan tingkat konsumsi TTD, sedangkan faktor sikap tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan pada siswi SMP Bina Taruna Surabaya.

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ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ATTITUDES WITH BLOOD SUPPLEMENT TABLET (IRON TABLET) CONSUMPTION AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS AT SMP BINA TARUNA SURABAYA

1x + 89 Pages + 10 Tables + 9 Appendices

To date, the incidence of anemia among adolescent girls remains a significant public health challenge in Indonesia. As an intervention strategy, the government has implemented Supplementation Tablet (IST) distribution program for this target group. Nevertheless, adherence supplement intake remains low, which is presumed to be closely linked to internal factors such as knowledge level and attitude.

This study aimed to analyze the correlation between knowledge level and attitude toward IST consumption among female students at SMP Bina Taruna Surabaya. An analytical observational method with a cross-sectional approach was employed. Primary data were gathered through structured questionnaire-based interviews involving 39 female students from grades VII to IX. All collected data were statistically analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

The empirical findings revealed that the majority of respondents possessed insufficient knowledge, held a positive attitude toward IST supplementation, yet remained non-adherent to the recommended health program consumption guidelines. Statistical analysis confirmed significant relationship between knowledge level and IST consumption ($p = 0.035$; $p < 0.05$). Conversely, the attitude variable demonstrated no significant association with IST consumption ($p = 0.404$; $p > 0.05$).

It is concluded the knowledge variable was significantly associated with IST consumption, whereas the attitude factor showed no significant relationship among female students at SMP Bina Taruna Surabaya.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Blood Supplement Tablet Consumption, Blood Supplement Tablets (BST), Adolescent Girls.

References: 35 Journals (2019–2025), 7 Books (2012–2023).